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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE: [redacted] 2n

Attached to the enclosure are two sketches: (a) sketch of location of high-tension line net of the DAV, and (b) sketch of high-tension line net to and from the Hodmezovasarhely Management.

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REPORT NO.

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COUNTRY Hungary

DATE DISTR. 27 April 1956

SUBJECT South Hungarian Power Supply Enterprise,  
Hódmezővásárhely Management

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Hódmezővásárhely Management (üzemvezetőség) of the South Hungarian Power Supply Enterprise was supervised by the Szeged Directorate of the South Hungarian Power Supply Enterprise (Délmagyarországi Áramszolgáltató Vállalat - DÁV). The Management was responsible for supplying electricity to Hódmezővásárhely (N 46-25, E 20-20) and several villages nearby. Electricity, 22 kilovolt, came via high-tension lines from Szeged to a local power station, which was independent from the Management. This power station fed 22-kilovolt lines and a 10-kilovolt line to the Hódmezővásárhely Management. The power station also transformed some of the 22-kilovolt electricity to 35 kilovolts and fed it straight to Békéscsaba (N 46-39, E 21-05). The Hódmezővásárhely Management had its own transformer stations which transformed the electricity to 110 and 220/380 volts for the use of its consumers. The town of Hódmezővásárhely was supplied with six-kilovolt electricity which was transformed to 110 and 220/380 volts in the town itself.
2. The Management was located at 45 Ady Endre Street in Hódmezővásárhely in a two-story house near the Hódmezővásárhely-Népkert (People's Park) Railroad Station. An area about 150x250 meters was surrounded by wooden fencing and contained the Management building, a workshop and garage, an open storage space, and the power station. (For location of buildings see source's memory sketch on page 12.)
3. The individual responsible for the operation of the Hódmezővásárhely Management was Miklós Kis, manager (üzemvezető). He received and executed orders received from the DÁV, Szeged Directorate. When a new house, workshop, or factory was built in the area, the electrician who did the wiring took four or five copies of the

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blueprints of the building's wiring plan to the Management and requested that the building be connected to the electric lines. Either the manager or the foreman ascertained the correctness of the blueprints, made a survey of the building, and forwarded two copies of the blueprints to the DAV, Szeged Directorate, in reporting the connection request. If everything was satisfactorily prepared, the manager gave orders to his electricians to install a current meter on the building and connect it to the electrical lines. He then reported the date of connection to the Szeged Directorate.

4. The deputy to the manager was the chief electro-technician, called "independent technician" (önálló technikusz). One of his responsibilities was to investigate and report accidents in which the Management's personnel was involved. He kept statistical records on these accidents which he forwarded monthly through the manager to the DAV, Szeged Directorate. Fatal accidents were immediately reported to the local police, the Szeged Directorate, and the Ministry of Electricity and Electrical Energy. In the case of major but not fatal accidents, reports were also sent immediately to the police and to the Directorate only. Minor accidents were reported within 48 hours to the Directorate only. There were no fatal or major accidents.

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The chief electro-technician also kept records on large customers, factories, etc., who were allowed to charge the net with more than 30 kilowatts of electricity. Occasionally, the Management received so-called "timetables" (menetrend) from the Szeged Directorate. In these "timetables" the Ministry of Electricity and Electrical Energy notified the main customers how much electricity they were allowed to consume daily and how large a kilowatt charge they could put on the net (for a sample of such a timetable see page 13). One copy of the timetable was kept by the chief electro-technician; another he gave to the main customers. The chief electro-technician submitted a monthly statistical report to the Szeged Directorate. In these reports he indicated how many kilowatt hours of electricity customers of the Hódmezővásárhely Management utilized. If a customer used more electricity than he was allowed by his "timetable," the Management reported this fact along with substantiating data to the Directorate. From there the report was forwarded to the Ministry of Electricity and Electrical Energy. In such cases the Ministry either wrote a warning to the customer, or ordered the Management through the Directorate to cut the customer off from the supply of electric current for a specified period.

5. An electro-technician periodically made surprise checks on the main customers to ascertain that the charge they put on the net was no more than that allowed in the "timetable." In every case a short report was written, explaining the results of the technician's check. The report was counter-signed by a designated employee of the customer. These reports were kept in the office of the technician and were inspected occasionally by supervisors from the DAV General Directorate of Szeged. The technician also made any drawings necessary for the installation of new branch lines. Finally, the technician kept a record of all electrical material in permanent use, e.g., how many meters of wire, how many poles, insulators, etc., the Management had in operation within its area.

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6. A foreman directed and supervised the manual laborers employed by the Management. He received work orders from the manager, distributed the orders among the subordinate electricians and supervised the work they performed. The foreman was responsible for the structural correctness of all electrical work performed within the area for which the Management was responsible.
7. The Management also employed a chief-electrician, called "TMK főszereplő," whose job was the preventive maintenance (TMK stands for Tervezett Megelőző Karbantartás - Planned Preventive Maintenance). He also kept a record of all materials of the Management in operation and the time of construction of each project. Periodically he checked the poles, wires, insulators, etc., within the Management's area of responsibility. If they were in poor condition, he reported this fact to the manager, at the same time requesting that the worn items be replaced with new ones. The Manager then ordered the foreman to effect the requested replacements.
8. The cashier of the Management handled payroll data for all Management employees. On the 25th of each month she forwarded a report to the Szeged Directorate reflecting these data concerning salaries and wages of all Management personnel. The Szeged Directorate, in turn, computed the wages and salaries and forwarded the necessary money to the Management. Payday was always the second day of each month. The cashier also received connection and installation fees from new customers and forwarded them to the Szeged Directorate by check every month. Inasmuch as the Management did not have a personnel office as such, the cashier was detailed to keep records concerning employees' leaves, time lost because of sickness, etc. Employees' work-books were also kept in the cashier's safe.
9. The Management had two clerks, called "administrators." One of them kept records on the Management's customers. Each customer was carded by name, address, identification number of his electric-control clock (meter), and the amount on the clock on the day of the reading (leolvasás) which indicated each month how much electricity the customer had used. Meter readers took these file cards with them when they visited the customers every month and entered on the cards the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity each customer had used. The clerk forwarded these file cards to the Szeged Directorate where the amount the customer would have to pay was computed, bills were made out and both bills and file cards were sent back to the Management. The clerk there gave the bills to the Management's bill-collectors who filed the cards until the next month's accounting was made. The other clerk or "administrator" took care of the mail, correspondence, and other office work of the Management.
10. There were five employees of the Management whose duty was to read meters and collect bills during the first half of every month. These employees were called "leolvasók és pénzbeszedők" (readers and collectors). As stated in paragraph 9, they were given customer file cards every month and, after reading the meters, entered the reading in kilowatt-hours on these cards and returned the cards to the "administrator." When the bills arrived from the Szeged Directorate, the leolvasók és pénzbeszedők collected the specified amount from each customer. This money was forwarded to the Szeged Directorate by check. When a

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customer could not pay a bill, the collector returned it to the administrator. Within a very short time -- one or two days -- he gave the bill to an electrician and ordered him to collect the money or cut off the customer's electricity. For reclamations customers were advised to consult the "administrator" who kept the records and files.

11. A storekeeper (raktárnok) was responsible for keeping in stock at the Management all necessary electrical materials. He kept a record of poles, insulators, wires, meter relays, etc. He had to report the status of materials in stock to the Szeged Directorate which supplied the Management with all material and equipment. Material could be drawn from storage on orders from the manager, chief electro-technician, electro-technician in charge of preventive maintenance, and the foreman. Generally, the supply of material at the Management was satisfactory with the exception of control-clocks (meters). There was always a serious shortage of these. Electrical equipment and materials were manufactured in Hungarian factories. Poles were imported from Czechoslovakia.
12. The Management employed ten electricians and ten helpers, one for each electrician, to do the manual work. They did work assigned to them by the manager, the preventive maintenance technician, and the foreman. Electricians and helpers received work clothes and shoes from the Management and also the necessary tools and equipment to accomplish the tasks assigned to them.
13. The Management had one very old, small car, three 125-cubic-cm. Csepel motorcycles, and about 15 bicycles. The car was reserved as a means of transportation for major employees of the Management on business trips. One full-time driver was employed, although most of the time the old car was inoperative because of mechanical difficulties of one kind or another. Of the three motorcycles, one was assigned to the manager, one to the foreman, and the third was available to any employee who had a legitimate reason for using it. The bicycles were for the use of electricians and their helpers.
14. A mechanic was in charge of the Management's workshop. The mechanic, who was sometimes assisted by the driver, made iron brackets to hold insulators, did soldering, welding, drilling, and other such work of a mechanical nature. Equipment in the workshop included an electric grinding-machine, an electric drill-press, and an acetylene welding apparatus. One section of the workshop was occupied by a carpenter who shaped the poles and assembled the cross-bars to which the electric wires were fastened, and also performed other woodworking tasks. He had an electric band-saw but did most of his work with hand tools.
15. A total of about 36 individuals were employed by the Management. Wages and salaries of the employees were as follows: the manager received about 2,100 forints monthly. His base pay was 1,600 forints, in addition to which he received a premium of about 30 to 35 percent of his base pay. The size of the premium depended on whether or not the Management fulfilled or over-fulfilled its monthly norm as established by the Szeged Directorate. When the norm was met, the employees received a 22-percent premium. Other monthly earnings were:

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| <u>Employees</u>                  | <u>Forints per month (estimated)</u> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| "Independent technician"          | 1,700                                |
| Technician                        | 1,300 - 1,400                        |
| Foreman                           | 1,500                                |
| Preventive maintenance technician | 1,300                                |
| Cashier                           | 900                                  |
| Bill collector                    | 700 - 800                            |
| Clerk                             | 700 - 800                            |
| Storekeeper                       | 800                                  |
| Electrician                       | 800 - 1,100                          |
| Helper                            | 700 - 900                            |
| Driver                            | 800 - 900                            |
| Mechanic                          | 800                                  |
| Carpenter                         | 800 - 900                            |

Deductions were made for taxes, trade-union fees, old-age insurance, and peace loans. The peace loans were not officially compulsory but it was very unwise not to subscribe to them.

16. The Management had its own Party organization, the secretary of which was one of the electricians. Actually, however, political pressure was not at all severe. There were almost no political meetings held and no one was particularly anxious to be politically indoctrinated.

- Enclosures: A. [redacted] of Location of High-Tension-Line-Net of the DAV, Hódmezővásárhely Management (not to scale)
- B. [redacted] of High-Tension-Line Net to and from the Hódmezővásárhely Management (not to scale)

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Sketch of DAV, Hódmezővásárhely Management  
(not to scale)

1. Hódmezővásárhely - People's Park (Népkert) Railroad Station.
2. Endre Ady Street.
3. Office of the Management. A two-story stone building, about 10x18 meters, with a tiled roof.
4. Workshop and garage building of the Management. About 7x25 meters, one-story, brick building with a tiled roof.
5. Hódmezővásárhely Power Station building. About 20x40 meters, one-story, stone walls, tiled roof. Included offices and machinery.
6. Round cooling tower of the Power Station, wooden, about 10 meters in diameter, about 18 meters high.
7. Main gate for vehicles.
8. Pedestrian gate to Management building.

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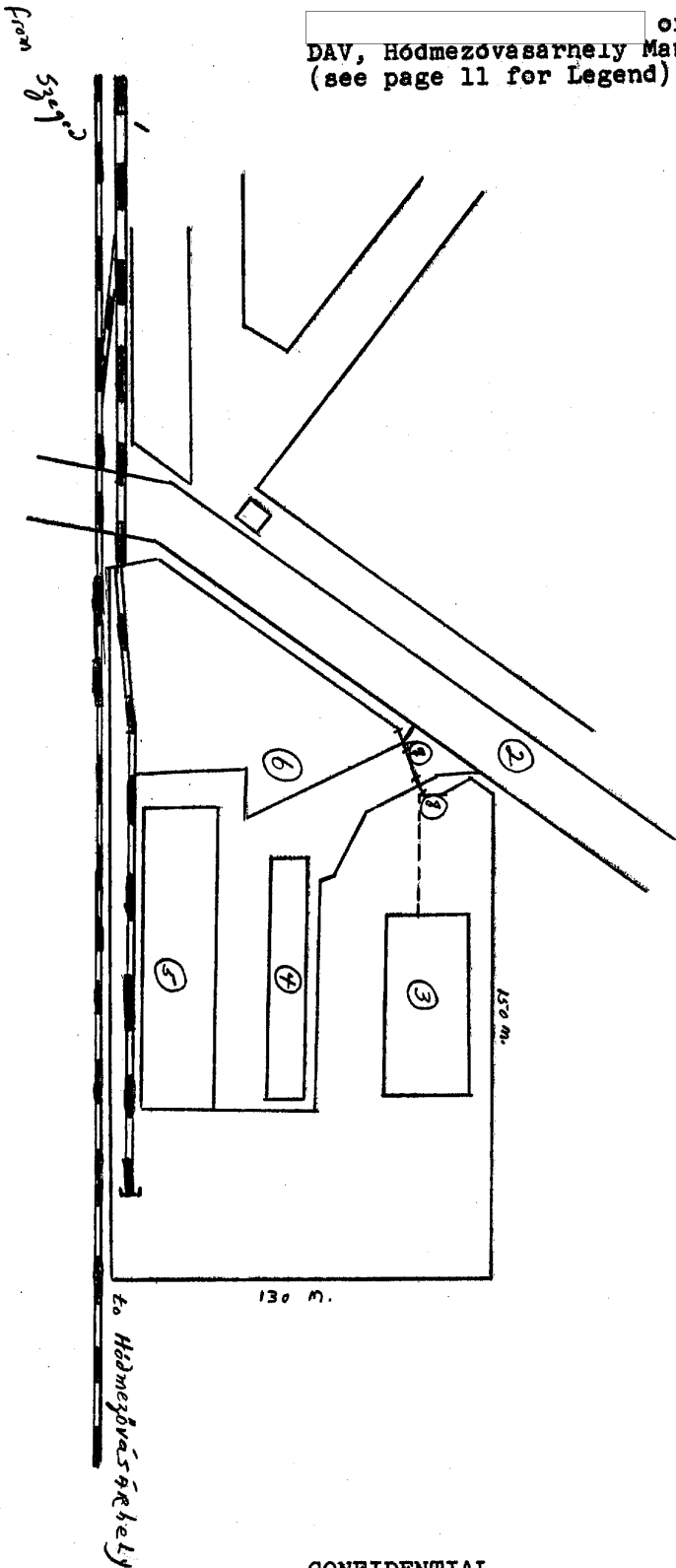
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[Redacted] of  
DAV, Hódmezővásárhely Management  
(see page 11 for Legend)

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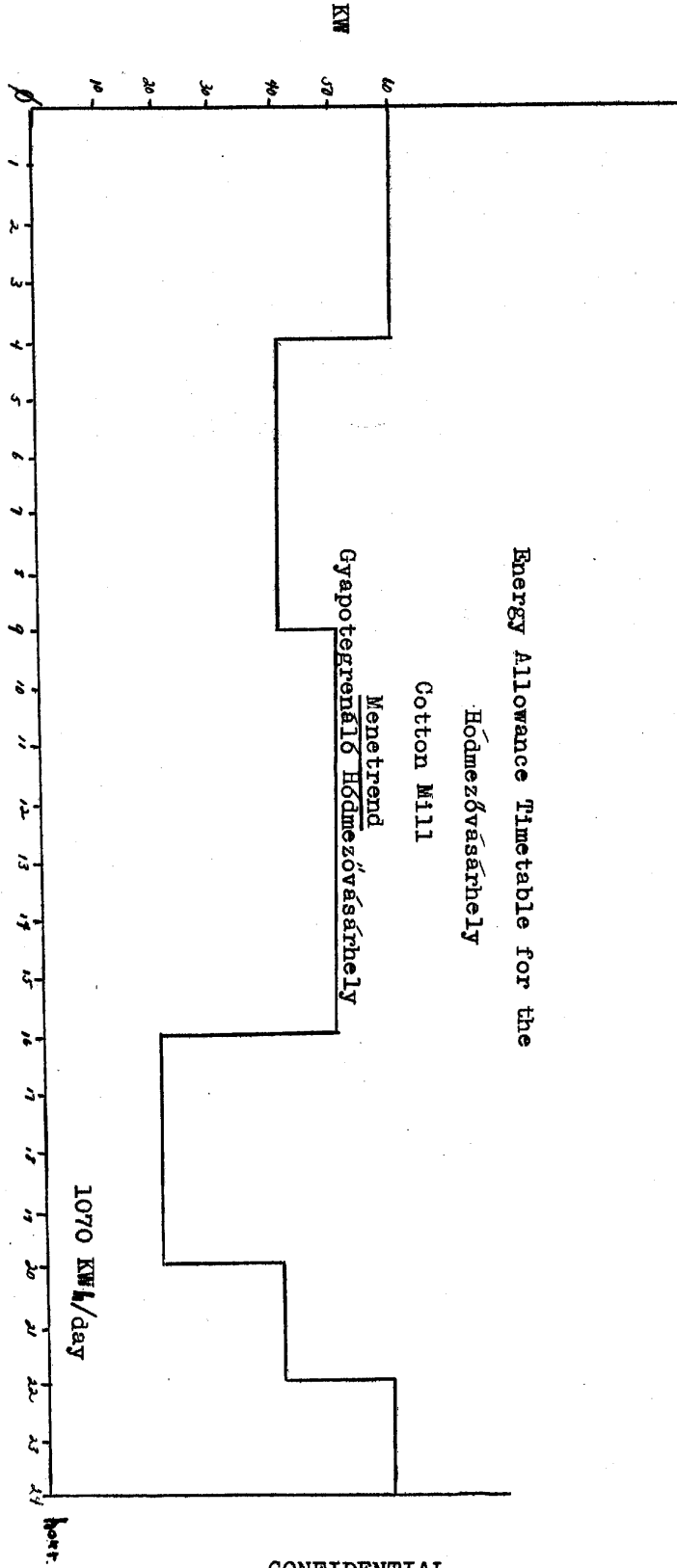


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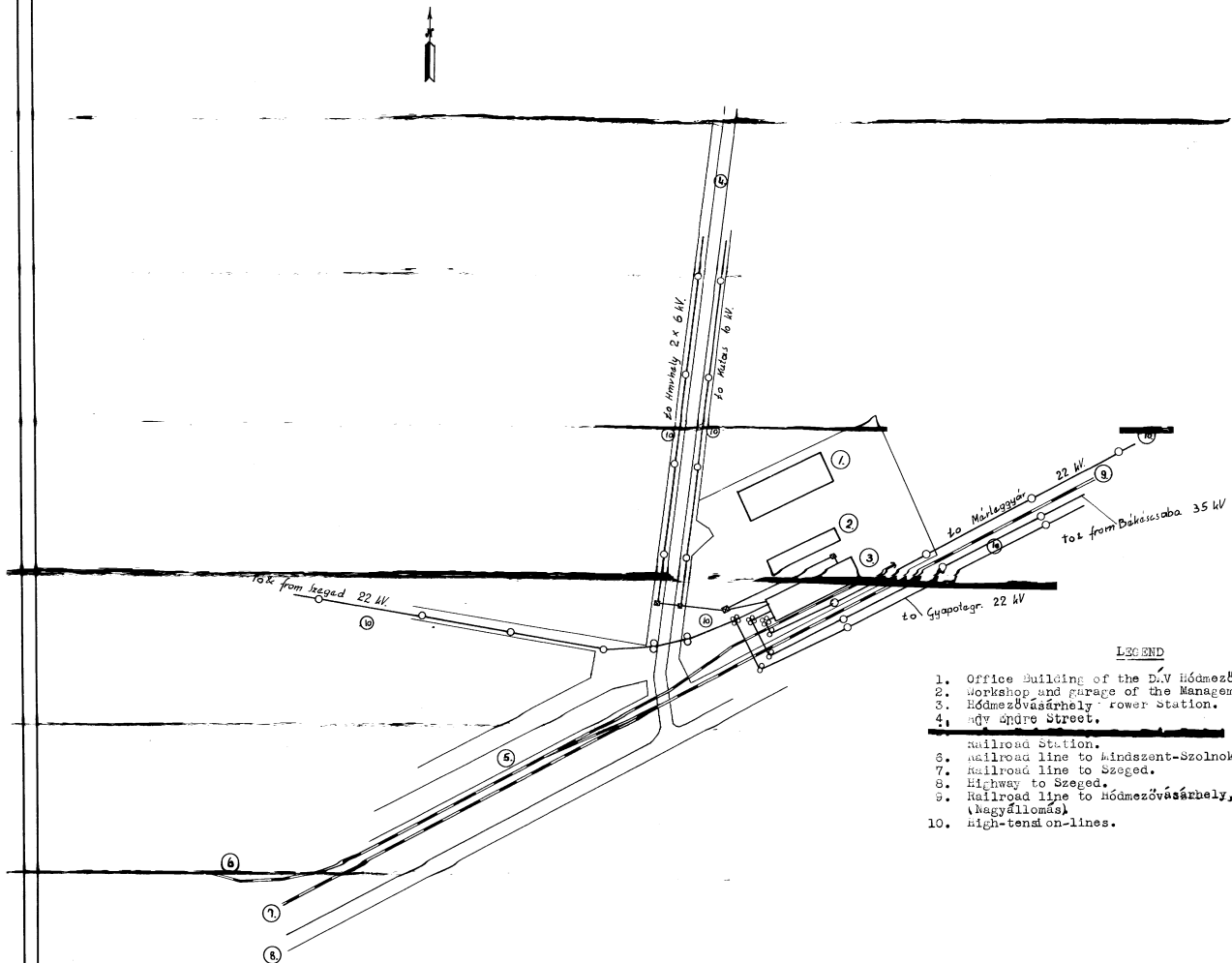


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ENCLOSURE 8

Source's Memory Sketch of High-Tension-line bet to and from  
the Hódmezővásárhely Management (not to scale)

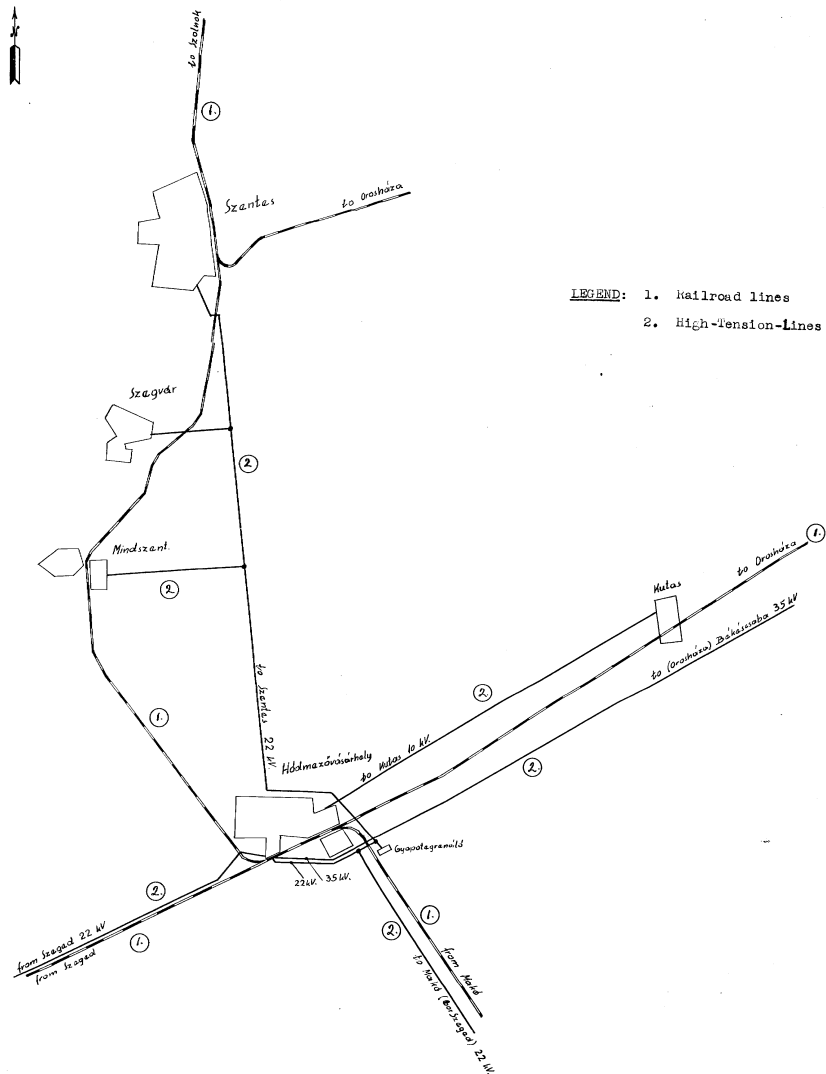


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ENCLOSURE A

Source's Memory Sketch of Location of High-Tension-Line-Net  
of the DAV, Hódmezővásárhely Management (not to scale)



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